

Most recently the United States formed the wrong agenda which jeopardized its relations with Sudan. As Donald Patterson, the last United States Ambassador to Sudan, wrote, "The Clinton administration's continuing criticism of Sudan, its call for a cease-fire, and the lead it had taken in the United Nations to bring about the adoption of resolutions condemning Sudan put additional strains on U.S.-Sudanese relations." The damage to relations could have easily been avoided if cooperation would have been used. Instead, the policies were formed in the sole interests of the United States.

This is not the most advantageous way to support democratic reforms of emerging nations. Sudan has many Islamic fundamentalists who resist the modernization and liberalization of their country. This is the root cause of the hostility. The country in the mid-1980's was going through a "transitional" period where a new constitution was established along with a new government. Political fragmentation between the NIF, SPLA, and others led to a lack of cohesiveness that is necessary for a new government. This allowed for the strengthening of Islamic fundamentalist ideas and the subsequent loss of budding democratic ideals. If the United States had cultivated its relationship with the Sudanese, then the prospects for a true democracy would have had more time to flourish. Both regional security and democratic ideals were compromised because of the United States' lack of legitimate and meaningful foreign policy directed towards Sudan.

In the future, conflicts will continue to be defined by root causes of religious and social differences, but to reduce the animosity amongst these nations, it is imperative that the United States establish policy with the cooperation as the guiding principle. With globalization, only through cooperation can effective policies be created. The post-Soviet world, specifically for Tajikistan and Sudan, has meant difficulty for the formulation of United States' foreign policy. The principle of cooperation was often placed second behind the self-interests of the United States. Future conflicts, similar to Tajikistan and Sudan, deserve the United States' help and cooperation in the rendering of both regional security and the promotion of democracy. Only through these goals will the society of the 21st Century attain true and lasting peace.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Akhmedov Said. "Tajikistan II: The Regional Conflict in Confessional and International Context." *Conflicting Loyalties and the State in the Post-Soviet Russia and Eurasia*. Ed. Michael Waller, Alexi Malashenko, and Bruno Coppieters. London: Frank Cass Publications, 1998.

Ali, Nada Mustafa M. "The Invisible Economy, Survival, and Empowerment: Five Cases from Atbara, Sudan." *Middle Eastern Women and the Invisible Economy*. Ed. Richard A. Lobban, Jr. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1998.

Anderson, G. Norman. *Sudan In Crisis: The Failure of Democracy*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1999.

Atkin, Muriel. "Thwarted Democratization in Tajikistan." *Conflict, Cleavage, and Change in Central Asia and the Caucasus*. Ed. Karen Dawisha and Bruce Parrot. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1997.

Burr, J. Millard and Robert O. Collins. *Requiem for the Sudan: War, Drought and Disaster Relief on the Nile*. Boulder: Westview Press, 1995.

Gretsky, Sergei. "Russia and Tajikistan." *Regional Power Rivalries in the New Eur-*

asia, Russia, Turkey, and Iran. Ed. Alvin Z. Rubinstein, Oles M. Smolansky and M.E. Sharp. New York: Armonk, 1995.

Howd, Aimee. "The Other Genocidal War." *Insight* 10 May 1999: 45-47.

Keith, Linda Camp. "The United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: Does it Make a Difference in Human Rights Behavior." *Journal of Peace Research*, 36.1 (1999): 95-113.

Lesch, Ann Mosely. *The Sudan—Contested National Identities*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1998.

—"Sudan: The Torn Country." *Current History*, May 1999: 218-222.

Parmelee, Jennifer. "Sudan's Hidden Disaster." *Washington Post* 28 Jan. 1994. Lexis-Nexis, Online 7 Jan. 2000.

Patterson, Donald. *Inside Sudan: Political Islam, Conflict, and Catastrophe*. Boulder: Westview Press, 1999.

Pipes, Daniel. "The Event of Our Era: Former Soviet Muslim Republics Change the Middle East." *Central Asia and the World: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan*. Ed. Michael Mandelbaum. New York: Council on Foreign Relations Press, 1994.

Shalita, Nicholas. *The Sudan Conflict (1983-)*. "The True Cost of Conflict: Seven Recent Wars and Their Effects on Society." Ed. Michael Cranna. New York: The Free Press, 1994.

Sidahmed, Abdel Salam. *Politics and Islam in Contemporary Sudan*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1990.

United States. Cong. House, Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East of the Committee of Foreign Affairs. *Developments in Tajikistan*. 103rd Cong. 2nd sess. Washington: GPO, 1994.

REMEMBERING KOREAN WAR VETERANS

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, this weekend we will commemorate an important day in American history. June 25th, the 50th anniversary of the start of the Korean War, will provide all Americans the opportunity to pause and remember the men and women who fought and died in the Korean War.

Some historians refer to the Korean War as the "forgotten war." Perhaps the reason the Korean War has receded in our memories is because it was unlike either the war that preceded it or the war that followed it. Rationing brought World War II into every American home. And television brought the Vietnam War into every home with unforgettable images and daily updates.

But Korea was different. Except for those who actually fought there, Korea was a distant land and eventually, a distant memory. Today, as we remember those who served in Korea, it is fitting that we remember what happened in Korea, and why we fought there.

The wall of the Korean War Veterans Memorial in Washington, DC, bears an inscription that reads, "Freedom is not free." And in the case of South Korea, the price of repelling communist aggression and preserving freedom was very high indeed. Nearly one-and-a-half million Americans fought to prevent the spread of communism into South

Korea. It was the bloodiest armed conflict in which our nation has ever engaged. In three years, 54,246 Americans died in Korea—nearly as many as were killed during the 15 years of the Vietnam War.

The nobility of their sacrifice is now recorded for all of history in the Korean War Veterans Memorial. As you walk through the memorial and look into the faces of the 19 soldier-statues, you can feel the danger surrounding them. But you can also feel the courage with which our troops confronted that danger. It is a fitting tribute, indeed, to the sacrifices of those who fought and died in Korea.

But there is also another tribute half a world away. And that is democracy in the Republic of South Korea. Over the last five decades, the special relationship between our two nations that was forged in war has grown into a genuine partnership. Our two nations are more prosperous, and the world is safer, because of it.

The historic summit in North Korea earlier this month offers new hope for a reduction in tensions and enhanced stability in the region. We can dream of a day when Korea is unified under a democratic government and freedom is allowed to thrive.

As we continue to move forward, however, we pause today to remember how the free world won an important battle in the struggle against communism in South Korea. Let us not forget that it is the responsibility of all those who value freedom to remember that struggle and to honor those who fought it. The enormous sacrifices they made for our country should never be forgotten.

SUBMITTING CHANGES TO THE BUDGETARY AGGREGATES AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ALLOCATION

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, requires the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to adjust the appropriate budgetary aggregates and the allocation for the Appropriations Committee to reflect amounts provided for continuing disability reviews (CDRs) and adoption assistance.

I hereby submit revisions to the 2001 Senate Appropriations Committee allocations, pursuant to section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act, in the following amounts:

(Dollars in millions)

| | Budget authority | Outlays |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Current Allocation: | | |
| General purpose discretionary | \$541,095 | \$547,279 |
| Highways | | 26,920 |
| Mass transit | | 4,639 |
| Mandatory | 327,787 | 310,215 |
| Total | 868,882 | 889,053 |
| Adjustments | | |
| General purpose discretionary | +470 | +408 |

| [Dollars in millions] | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------|--|
| | Budget authority | Outlays | |
| Highways | | | |
| Mass transit | | | |
| Mandatory | | | |
| Total | +470 | +408 | |
| Revised Allocation: | | | |
| General purpose discretionary | 541,565 | 547,687 | |
| Highways | | 26,920 | |
| Mass transit | | 4,639 | |
| Mandatory | 327,787 | 310,215 | |
| Total | 869,352 | 889,461 | |

| [Dollars in millions] | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------|----------|
| | Budget authority | Outlays | Surplus |
| Current Allocation: Budget Resolution | \$1,467,200 | \$1,446,000 | \$57,200 |
| Adjustments: CDRs and adoption assistance | +470 | +408 | -408 |
| Revised Allocation: Budget Resolution | 1,467,670 | 1,446,408 | 56,792 |

IN SUPPORT OF UNDERGROUND PARKING FACILITIES

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, today on the East Front of the Capitol ground is being broken for the new Capitol Visitor Center, a project that will take at least five years and hundreds of millions of dollars to complete. Nearly a century ago, in March 1901, the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia embarked on another project. The Committee was directed by Senate Resolution 139 to "report to the Senate plans for the development and improvement of the entire park system of the District of Columbia * * *. (F)or the purpose of preparing such plans the committee * * * may secure the services of such experts as may be necessary for a proper consideration of the subject."

And secure "such experts" the committee did. The Committee formed what came to be known as the McMillan Commission, named for committee chairman, Senator James McMillan of Michigan. The Commission's membership was a "who's who" of late 19th and early 20th-century architecture, landscape design, and art: Daniel Burnham, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., Charles F. McKim, and Augustus St. Gaudens. The commission traveled that summer to Rome, Venice, Vienna, Budapest, Paris, and London, studying the landscapes, architecture, and public spaces of the grandest cities in the world. The McMillan Commission returned and, building on the plan of French Engineer Pierre Charles L'Enfant, fashioned the city of Washington as we now know it.

We are particularly indebted today for the commission's preservation of the Mall. When the members left for Europe, the Congress had just given the Pennsylvania Railroad a 400-foot wide swath of the Mall for a new station and trackage. It is hard to imagine our city without the uninterrupted stretch of greenery from the Capitol to the Washington Monument, but such

would have been the result. Fortunately, when in London, Daniel Burnham was able to convince Pennsylvania Railroad president Cassatt that a site on Massachusetts Avenue would provide a much grander entrance to the city. President Cassatt assented and Daniel Burnham gave us Union Station.

But the focus of the Commission's work was the District's park system. The Commission noted in its report:

Aside from the pleasure and the positive benefits to health that the people derive from public parks, in a capital city like Washington there is a distinct use of public spaces as the indispensable means of giving dignity to Government buildings and of making suitable connections between the great departments . . . (V)istas and axes; sites for monuments and museums; parks and pleasure gardens; fountains and canals; in a word all that goes to make a city a magnificent and consistent work of art were regarded as essential in the plans made by L'Enfant under the direction of the first President and his Secretary of State.

Washington and Jefferson might be disappointed at the affliction now imposed on much of the Capitol Grounds by the automobile.

At the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue is a scar of angle-parked cars, in parking spaces made available temporarily during construction of the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building. Once completed, spaces in the building's garage would be made available to Senate employees and Pennsylvania Avenue would be restored. Not so. Despite the ready and convenient availability of the city's Metrorail system, an extraordinary number of Capitol Hill employees drive to work. The demand for spaces has simply risen to meet the available supply, and the unit block of the Nation's main street remains a disaster.

During the 103rd Congress and thereafter I proposed the "Arc of Park," legislation that would almost completely eliminate surface parking. Under my proposal the Architect of the Capitol would be instructed to eliminate the unsightly lots, and reconstruct them as public parks, landscaped in the fashion of the Capitol Grounds. A key element of my proposal was that—to the extent we continue to offer it—parking must be put underground. I rise today to emphasize the need for us to remain focused—as we break ground for the Visitor's Center—on a project currently being designed: an underground parking structure.

One year ago the Architect of the Capitol received approval from Chairman MCCONNELL of the Rules Committee to proceed with preliminary design for an underground garage to be located on Square 724, which is just North of the Dirksen and Hart buildings. Upon completion it will replace the existing lot of surpassing ugliness. By getting cars off the streets and underground it will bring us nearer to the pedestrian walkways and parks McMil-

lan—and before him L'Enfant—envisioned.

The final garage will include three levels with capacity for 1210 parking spaces. The 1981 report on the Master Plan identified Square 724 as the site for a future Senate office building. Thus the garage will be designed and constructed to accommodate an eight story office building on top of it, should the need for such building ever arise. The current plan, however, would be to top the garage with a simply landscaped plaza. Upon approving advancement with the design of the new structure, Chairman MCCONNELL stated that, "Square 724 appears to offer the most cost-effective opportunity for phased growth of Senate garage parking within the Capitol Complex." I understand that this time next year, after I have left this Body, the Architect of the Capitol will ask Congress to appropriate the funds needed to actually build Phase I of the garage, which will accommodate 500 cars. And then funding will be crucial—with the Russell garage in dire need of renovation and the Capitol Visitor Center expected to displace some parking. I urge you to support the Architect in his request.

Today, as we break ground on a new project, one that will nearly double the size of the Capitol, let us not forget the grand vision of the McMillan Commission from a century ago. Washington is the capital of the most powerful nation on earth, and deserves to look it.

THE F.I.R.E. ACT

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I rise today to bring attention to America's local fire fighters who put their lives on the line every day protecting the lives and property of their fellow citizens. When the call comes in, they answer without question or hesitation. Unfortunately, local and volunteer fire departments are in dire need of financial support. The health and safety of fire fighters and the public is jeopardized because many departments cannot afford to purchase protective gear and equipment, provide adequate training, and are short staffed. It is time for Congress to lend them a helping hand.

That is why I have cosponsored a bill in the Senate called the Firefighter Investment and Response Enhancement or FIRE Act. This bill, S. 1941, authorizes a program granting up to one billion dollars for local fire departments across our great country. The money would be available to volunteer, combination, and paid departments. It would help pay for much needed equipment, training, EMS expenses, apparatus and arson prevention efforts and a variety of education programs.

Wildfires across America and Montana are a growing threat. The FIRE Act is especially critical for rural states such as Montana as we rely heavily upon our volunteer firefighters